1-Autoimmune thyroiditis is mainly associated with:

1. Expression of class II HLA on the surface of target tissue
2. Infection of thyroid tissue directly by specific virus
3. Anti-thyroid globulin antibody
4. DR4 Genotype

2- There is a strong association between family history of Graves’ disease and one of the following MHC class II haplotypes:

1. DR3 and DQa Genotype
2. DR5 Genotype
3. DR4 Genotype
4. DR6 Genotype

3- The following can help in diagnosis of Graves’s disease:

1. Increased radioactive iodine uptake
2. Decreased total and free T4
3. Presence of anti-thyroglobulin antibodies
4. Decrease total and T3

4- The most appropriate drug used for treatment patient with Parkinson disease and hyperprolactinemia is:

1. Metchlopramide
2. Chlorpromazine
3. Benztropine
4. Bromocriptine

5- The following drug is GHRH analogue:

1. Sandostatin
2. Sermorlin
3. Somatrem
4. Egvisomant

6- The following can cause Hyperprolactinemia EXCEPT:

1. Cabrigaline
2. TRH (Thyroid releasing hormone)
3. Metacholypramide
4. Antipsychotic

7- Desmopressin is used for treatment of:

1. Hypertension
2. Pituitary dwarfism
3. Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
4. Von willebrand disease

8- A common adverse effect of oxytocin is:

1. Hypernatremia
2. Hypotension
3. Cardiac arrhythmia
4. Hypocalcaemia

9- the exaggerated secretion of vasopressin can lead to:

1. Mild hypertension
2. Diabetes insipidus
3. SIADH
4. Diabetes Mellitus

10- Hormones stimulating the anterior pituitary gland are secreted by the:

1. Pineal gland
2. Hypothalamus
3. Adrenal Cortex
4. Thyroid gland

11- which hormone secreted by the pituitary gland is involved in uterine contraction during labor?

1. Anti-diuretic hormone (ADH)
2. Adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH)
3. Growth Hormone (GH)
4. Oxytocin

12- Growth hormone secretion is stimulated by:

1. Increase blood glucose level
2. Protein deficient meal
3. Deep sleep
4. Increased level of somatostatin

13- The function of melatonin is:

1. Emulsifaction of body fat
2. Keeping the potassium intake
3. Regulating body’s Circadian rhythem
4. Hormone growth hormone

14- The bound form of hormone is?

1. Active form of hormone
2. Excreted by the kidney
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ form of hormone
4. Usually destroyed

15- A chemical substance secreted from a cell, using the \_\_\_\_?

1. Autoimmune function
2. Paracrine function
3. Endocrine function
4. Juxtacrine function

16- A shift in Blood calcium levels directly stimulates secretion of:

1. Parathyroid hormone
2. Calcitonin
3. Active form of vita
4. Thyroxin

17- the mutation of which of the following hormones would be with endemic goiter?

1. TSH
2. Thyroxin
3. (T3)
4. Form of T

18- which of the following is NOT a complication of total thyroiditis?

1. Bleeding
2. Airway obstruction
3. Hormones
4. Hypercalcemia

19- The general function of the parathyroid gland aims to

1. Decrease calcium concentrations in body fluid
2. Decrease potassium concentrations in body fluid
3. Increase Potassium concentrations in body fluid
4. Increase Calcium concentrations in body fluid

20- which one is NOT a symptom of hypothyroidism?

1. Easy fatigability
2. Weight gain
3. Cold intolerance
4. Protrusion of eyeball

21- In Goiter

1. T3 and T4 decrease while TSH increases
2. T3, T4 and TSH levels increase
3. T3 and T4 increase while TSH decrease
4. T3,T4 and TSH levels decrease

22- Aldosterone is secreted by?

1. Zona Glomerulosa
2. Zona Recticularis
3. Zona Fasciculata
4. Adrenal Medulla

23- Glucocorticoids, main action is to

1. Increase uptake of glucose by muscle tissue
2. Increase blood glucose level
3. Decrease protein breakdown
4. Decrease lipid breakdown

24- The main action of Aldosterone on distal convulated tubule (DCT) of kidney is

1. Na Reabsorbtion
2. Na secretion
3. K reabsorbtion
4. H secretion

25- the secretion of cortisol from Adrenal Cortex is regulated by

1. Epinephrine
2. ACTH
3. FSH
4. Angiotensinogen

26- A feature NOT seen in diabetes insipidus is

1. Polyuria
2. Decrease specific gravity of urine
3. Hyperkalemia
4. Hyponatremia(Decrease Na in the blood)

27- Increase in growth hormone before puberty leads to

1. Gigantism
2. Cretinism
3. Acromegaly
4. Dwarfism

28- Cause of graves’s disease is:

1. Autoantibody which stimulate TSH receptor
2. Autoantibody which bind to thyroglobulin
3. Immunoglobulin suppressing TSH receptor
4. Secondary to simple goiter

29- The most common cause of hypothyroidism is

1. Hashimoto’s thyroiditis
2. Suppurative thyroiditis
3. Riedel’s thyroiditis
4. Drug-induced thyroiditis

30- Most common pathway for spread of papillary carcinoma of thyroid gland is:

1. Lymphatic
2. Hematogenous
3. Direct spread
4. Implantation

31- Histopathologic criteria for the diagnosis of papillary carcinoma of thyroid include:

1. Psammoma bodies formation
2. Dense basophilic appearance of nuclei
3. Lymphoid follicles with germinal center invade thyroid tissue
4. Hurthle cells lining the thyroid follicles

32- which type of the following thyroid carcinoma is associated with amyloid secretion:

1. Medullary carcinoma
2. Papillary carcinoma
3. Follicular carcinoma
4. Anaplastic carcinoma

33- the structure that is effected by early pituitary tumor is

1. Optic chiasm
2. Olfactory nerve
3. Sixth cranial nerve

34- The structure postrolateral to the thyroid lobe is the

1. Larynx
2. Pharynx
3. Esophagus
4. Internal jugular vein

35- Parathyroid glands are supplied mainly by the:

1. Superior thyroid arteries
2. Inferior thyroid arteries
3. Middle thyroid arteries
4. Thyroidae ima artery

36- Rathke’s pouch is a part of the origin of:

1. Thyroid gland
2. Parathyroid gland
3. Pituitary gland
4. Thymus gland

37- The origin of thyrioid diverticulum is

1. Ectodermal
2. Endodermal
3. Both mesodermal and ectodermal
4. Both endodermal and ectodermal

38- Superior parathyroid gland develops from the:

1. 3rd pharyngeal pouch
2. 4th pharyngeal pouch
3. 5th pharyngeal pouch
4. 6th pharyngeal pouch

39- One of acidophilis of pars distalis is:

1. Thyrotrophs
2. Gonadotrophs
3. Corticotrophs
4. Mammotrophs

40- Cells of Zona fasciculate:

1. Fascicles or bundles
2. ovoid
3. branching cord
4. A&B

41- Adenoma of the pituitary may affect?

1. Vision
2. Hearing
3. Smell
4. Taste

42- During surgical removal of the thyroid gland the nerve may get injured is

1. Vagus
2. Facial
3. Lingual
4. Recurrent laryngeal

43- Insulin hormone performs its functions through

1. cAMP
2. Kinase Cascade
3. Intracellular recpetors
4. Binding to calcium

44- Glucose transporters that are increased by effect of insulin are available in:

1. Skeletal muscles
2. Brain cells
3. RBC’s
4. Liver cells

45- Thyrotrophin releasing hormone (TRH) is

1. Is produced by the thyroid gland
2. Is produced by the pituitary gland
3. Is a stimulator of TSH secretion
4. Is an inhibitor of thyroid hormones

46- Free T4

1. Binds to extracellular receptors
2. Is the most active form of thyroid hormone
3. Is produced from T3 in extra thyroid tissues
4. Is reduced in cases of Hashimoto’s thyroiditis

47- Thyrotoxic manifestations include one of the followings:

1. Decreased heart rate (bradycardia)
2. Increased weight
3. Inability to sleep (insomnia)
4. Dry skin

48- during prolonged fasting RBC’s use the following as a fuel?

1. Glucose
2. Fatty acid
3. Ketone bodies
4. Amino acids

49- a newborn was investigated 24 hours after birth for his thyroid function status, results show that his serum TSH is abnormaly elevated what is the proper diagnosis?

1. Conn’s disease
2. Congenital hyperthyroidism
3. secondary hypothyroidism
4. T3 thyroiditis